LAWS PASSED.

The following is a complete list of the alf dozen take effect on their being prolished in the official state paper. The date at the end of each act shows the time they were signed by the governor. No bills were

and authorizing and confirming change of guage a certain cases and monicipal aid in sech cases. February 3d. B. B. 25, authorizing the board of county com-ulationers of Washington county to provide a building county buildings in said county ebruary 3d.

B. B. 4i, ceding jurisdiction to the United Blates over certain lots in the city of Wichita as alte for a federal building. February 3d.

B. B. 3, authorizing the establishment and maintenance of county high schools. February

B. S. authorizing the establishment and maintenance of county high schools. February 4th.

H. B. 110, authorizing and directing the county commissioners of Shawnee county to levy an assessment to build a jail and jailer's residence. February 4th.

H. B. 113, authorizing and directing the county commissioners of Shawnee county to levy a special tax to build abutments and bridge at Richland. February 4th.

H. B. No. 112, authorizing and directing the board of county commissioners of Shawnee county to issue bonds to fund certain indebtedness of that county. February 9.

H. B. No. 77, authorizing and empowering Ottawa township, Franklin county, to lesse or purchase a site and erect a township hall and to provide for the payment and management of the ame. February 9th.

H. B. No. 207, authorizing the board of county commissioners of Cherokee county to build a court hoose and to build and pay for bridges in said county and to provide a fund therefor. February 9th.

H. B. No. 115, providing for the building and

court bosse and to build and pay for bridges in said county and to provide a fund therefor. February 19th.

H. B. No. 115, providing for the building and repairing of bridges in Summer and Barber counties and providing a fund therefor. February 19th.

H. B. No. 51, restoring the county of Kiowa and defining its boundaries and the boundaries of Edwards and Comanche counties. February 19th.

B. R. No. 33, authorizing the board of education of the city of McPherson to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a high school building, and authorizing said board to donate to the county of McPherson a certain block in said city for a county high school site; and to donate to building, and authorizing said board to donate to building, and the purpose of erecting a building, and the purpose of erecting a beauty of the county of McPherson a certain block in said city for a county high school site; and to donate to building, and authorizing said board to donate to building and defining in the purpose of erecting a building, and collecting taxes for such and an authorizing the board of county of the county bridge fund, and one mill for county poor fund in the year 1884, as made by the board of county board in the purpose of erecting the board of such roads and the plats and survey of roads evidence of the validity of the same. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 26, providing for the consolidation of cities. February 19, 1887.

B. B. 18, anthorizing the board of county commissioners of Labette county to levy, certain taxes for bridge purposes.

B. B. 18, anthorizing an appropriation for the expenses of the state reform school for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1885 and June 2

penses of the state reform school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886 and June 30, 1887. February 11.

8. B. 39, to regulate and fix the terms of court in the Twenty first Judicial district of the state of Kansas. February 11.

H. B. 31, relating to the jurisdiction and proceedings before justices of the peace in civil cases and amendatory of section 84, chapter 81, statutes of 1988. February 12.

8. B. 88, providing for the transfer of certain monies from the state sinking fund to the state general revenue fund and to repeal chapter 189 of session laws of 1881. February 12.

8. B. 20, to amend section 1 of article 14 of chapter 120 of session laws of 187, entitled "An act for the regulation and support of common schools." February 12.

8. B. 23, relating to the support of schools in cities of the second class and amendatory of chapter 125 of session laws of 1885, and to repeal said chapter. February 13.

H. B. 84, to detach the counties of Thomas and Sherman from the county of Sheridan and attach Sherman to Thomas for judicial purposes. February 12.

H. B. 82, relating to the code of civil proceed-

Sherman from the county of Sheridan and attach Sherman to Thomas for judicial purposes. February 12.

H. B. 32, relating to the code of civil proceeding and amendatory of section 108 of chapter 80 general statutes of 1868. February 12.

S. B. 109, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the state militia and for the public defense." February 12.

B. B. 257, To legalize the action of the board of county commissionners of Morris county in defining the boundary line of Council Grove township in said county. February 12.

H. B. 150, Legalizing certain roads and highways of Mitchell county, and making the record of such roads and the plats and surveys thereof evidence of the validity of the same. February 13.

H. B. 45, To legalize the tax levies made by the board of county commissioners of Allen county for bridge purposes for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. February 13.

S. B. 35, To further endow the state normal school, and to provide for the sale of certain state lands. February 15.

H. B. 27, To legalize roads and highways in the county of Cheutangua, laid out and ordered to be opened prior to January 1st, 1885. February 13.

H. B. 60, to enable the officers of Stanton town-

to be opened prior to January 1st, 1886. February 18.

H. B. 60, to enable the officers of Stanton township, Miami county, to build bridge abutments therein named, and use road funds of the year 1884, February 13.

H. B. 249, supplemental to an act to disorganize joint school district No. 2 in Edwards and Pawnee county. February 16.

H. B. 23, to authorize school district No. 95, in 3mith county, to issue its bonds. February 18.

H. B. 24, to legalize the act of the township officers of Elk township in the county of Cloud in issuing certain bonds for the purpose of building a bridge across Elk creek, and to provide for the registration of the same. February 16.

H. B. 56, an act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Decatur county to build bridges across Elk creek, and to provide for the registration of the same. February 16.

H. B. 56, an act to authorize school district No. 95, in Smith county, issue its bonds. February 16.

H. B. 57, an act to authorize school district No. 95, in Smith county, issue its bonds. February 16.

fire insurance companies organized under the laws of the state and defining their powers and futies. February 16.

H. B. 61, to change the names of certain persons therein named. February 16.

H. B. 277, authorizing the mayor and councilmen of the city of Minneapolis, Ottawa county, to sell certain property. February 16.

H. A. 120, authorizing Lola township, in Chero-tee county, to use its surplus bridge funds to sulf bridges exceeding \$200 in cost. February 13.

H. B. 161, to legalize the issuance of bonds by school district No. 63, in McPherson county. February 16.

Pebruary 16.

B. B. 122, authorizing the board of county com-nissioners of Republic county to build a jail and aller's residence in said county. B. H. 122, authorizing the board of county com-missioners of Republic county to build a juil and jailer's residence in said county, and to levy a tax therefor. February 13.

H. B. 10, to extend the time for building a bridge in Douglas county. February 13.

B. B. 144, to regulate and fix the terms of court in the district court of the fifth judicial district and to repeal chapter 112 of the laws of 1885. Feb-ruary 17.

B. B. 206, to change the inner conditions. February 17.
B. B. 39, to create the twenty-second judicial district and to provide for holding terms of court therein. February 17.
H. B. No. 44, relating to switch connections at the crossing of railroads, and providing for their construction and maintenance. February 17.
H. B. No. 247, to legalize the organization of the city of Meade Center, in Meade ounty. February

the city of Meade Center, in Meade ounty, February 17.

H. B. No. 245, making an appropriation for the logislative department and general expenses incident to the special session of the legislature of 1885. February 18.

dent to the special session of the legislature of 1885. February 18. S. B. No. 183, to fix the time of holding the terms of the district court of the fourth judicial district, and to repeal all sets inconsistent with this set. February 18. H. B. No. 142, declaring the 30th day of M-7 a

sting to het to amend an act entitled "An act re-lating to the organization of new countres." Ap-proved farred 1, 1872. February 18, 1898. El. R. 22, an act to amend section 6 of chapter 182 after home of 1831, being an act entitled "An act contenting county superintendents of public terration, and article 3 of chapter 122 of the latest act of 1874. February 18, 1886.

Che following is a complete list of the saures enacted into laws at the special sion of the legislature. All but some if dozen take effect on their being publied in the official state paper. The date the end of each act shows the time they as signed by the governor. No bills were odd.

B. 1, in relation to railway corporations, authorizing and confirming change of guage sertain cases and manicipal aid in such cases.

B. 25, anthorizing the board of county completed in the confirming the special state board of health, and for the payment of the salary of the secretary, and to carry out the provisions of chapter 129, of the seesion laws of the salary of the secretary, and to carry out the provisions of chapter 129, of the seesion laws of the salary of the seesion laws of the salary of the seered of health, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1887, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and y

8 B. 132, an act to authorize school district No. 2, in Gove county, to issue its bonds for the purpose of erecting a school house. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 190, an act to regulate and fix the terms of the district court of the 15th judicial district, and to repeal chapter 9, of the laws of 1883. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 43, an act to legalize the acts of the Wilson Union Cemetery company and of its officers in conveying real estate to the city of Wilson, Kan-for cemetery purposes. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 85, an act to make the general and numerical index of certain records of Cherokes county in the state of Kansas, cridence before courts and all other tribunals. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 31, an act legalizing the issuance of certain bonds of school district No. I, Comanche county, Kansas. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 185, an act authorizing Center township, Wilson county, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Kansas, Oklahoma & Texas Railway company, and to issue the bonds of said township in payment for such stock. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 137, An act to enable certain municipal townships to subscribe for stock in any railroad company, and to issue bonds in payment therefor. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 2, An act to relation to building and maintaining bridges in Cowley county, Kansas, and providing for levying and collecting taxes for such purposes. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 2, An act to legalize the tax levy of 3% (three and one-half) mills for county bridge fund, and one mill for county poor fund in the year 1881, as made by the board of county commissioners of Atchison, state of Kansas. February 18, 1886.

8 B. 30, An act begalizing certain roads and interest in Atchison county and making the

building a bridge in said township. February 19, 1886.

8. B. 33, an act authorizing Avonia township, Osage county, Kansas, to vote bonds not exceeding \$1.200, for a town hall. February 18, 1886.

H. B. 30, an act authorizing the board of county sommissioners to build and repair a bridge across the Arkansas river, near the city of Kinsley, and to issue bonds, and to levy a tax to pay for the same.—Became a law under the constitution, without the signature of the governor.

H. B. 103, an act to legalize the issuance of bonds by school district No. 63 of McPherson county, Kansas. February 16, 1886.

H. B. 23, an act relating to certain bridges in Montgomery county and toprovide for levying and collecting taxes therefor. Became a law under the constitution without the signature of the governor.

the governor.
S. B. 65, an act in relation to billiard tables S. B. 65, an act in relation to billiard tables, pool tables, and bowling alleys, and to provide for licensing the same. February 17, 1886.
S. B. 7, an act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Butler county to appropriate money to build a certain bridge in that county. February 19, 1885.
S. B. 8, an act to remove the political disabilities of certain persons therein named. February 17, 1884.

S. B. 8, an act to remove the political disabilities of certain persons therein named. February 17, 1885.
S. B. 54, an act amendatory of, and to repeal section 10 of chapter 49 of session laws of 1883, being an act entitled "An act relating to bridges in Anderson county." February 17, 1886.
S. B. 115, an act providing for the building and repairing of bridges in Summer and Barbercountry, 9, 1886.
H. B. 36, an act to anthorize and empower the boardo f education of the city of McPherson, in McPherson county, Kan., to issue the bonds of its school district, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a school building for a high school, and to anthorize and empower said board of education to donate and convey to the county of McPherson, in the state of Kansas, a certain block in the city of McPherson, for a site for a county high school, and to donate to said county the proceeds of said bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building on said block for a county high school. February 10, 1886.
H. B. 120, an act authorizing Iola township, in Cherokee county, to use its surplus bridge funds to build bridges, exceeding \$200 in cost. February 3, 1886.
H. B. 56, an act to authorize the board of country 3, 1886.

56, in Smith county, issue its bonds. February 13, 1886.

H. B. —, an act legalizing certain roads and highways o. Mitchell county and making the record of such road and the plants and surveys thereof, evidence of the validity of the same.

H. B. 221, an act to authorize the township of Park, Sedgwick county, to issue bonds for the purpose of building a bridge therein. February 19, 1886.

H. B. No. 27, an act for the incorporation of mutual live stock insurance companies, and defining their powers and duties. February 20, 1886.

H. B. No. 1886, an act to attach Sherman county to Thomas county for judicial purposes and to detach said Thomas and Sherman counties from Sheridan county. February 20, 1886.

H. B. No. 182, an act to prevent the selling or running at large of domestic animals afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease. February 20, 1886.

H. B. No. 182, an act to amend an set of article with any infectious or contagious disease.

8. B. 144, to regulate and nx the district and to repeal chapter 112 of the laws of 1885. February 17.

8. B. 206, to change the lines of Coffey and Lyon counties. February 17.

8. B. 39, to create the twenty-second judicial district and to provide for holding terms of court therein. February 17.

H. B. No. 44, relating to switch connections at the crossing of railroads, and providing for their construction and maintenance. February 17.

H. B. No. 247, to legalize the organization of the law of legalize the law of legalize the organization of the law of legalize the law of legali

priations to pay the per diem and mileage of the trustees of the state charitable institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. February 19, 1886. H. B. 71, an act to amend section 1 of article 1, of an act entitled "An act relating to stock," apfiscal year and the section 1 of article 1, or an article 1, or an act to amend section 1 of article 1, or an act entitled "An act relating to stock," approved March 2, 1888, the same being chapter 105, general statutes of 1868. February 19, 1886. H. B. 186, an act in relation to garnishments and attachments for wages in certain cases. February 19, 1866.

istrict, and to repeal all acts inconsistent with this act. February 18, H. B. No. 12, declaring the 30th day of Mry 8, H. B. No. 12, declaring the 30th day of Mry 8, H. B. No. 12, declaring the 30th day of Mry 18, H. B. No. 12, anneading sections 1, 2 and 3 and 50 chapter 60 of the laws of 1873, and section 2 of chapter 37 of the laws of 1883, providing for the organization and government the corronate limits thereof and to repeal said sections. February 18, 1886, and to authorize the mayor and council to issue more of state to transfer the money in the state treasury known as the military fund to the militand, and appropriating the same to other purpose. H. B. No. 172, authorizing the same to other purpose. February 18, 1886, and to authorize the money in the state treasury known as the military fund to the militand, and appropriating the same to other purpose. February 18, 1886, and to authorize the money in the state treasury known as the military fund to the militand, and appropriating the same to other purpose. February 18, 1886, and to authorize the money in the state treasury known as the military fund to the militand, and appropriating the same to other purpose. February 18, 1886, H. B. No. 4 to amend section 4 of article 15 of chapter 12 of the session laws of 1876, being an extended of the session and teaching approaches to certain bridges. February 18, 1886.

B. B. B. S., to authorize Lowell township, in Chapter 18, 1887, and to provide punishment for violation of the provisions of this act. February 18, 1886.

B. B. B. S., to authorize the work of the purpose of the session and punishment for violation of the provisions of the session and punishing all nets and parts of the february 18, 1886.

B. B. B. S., to authorize the session of the provisions of this act. February 18, 1886.

B. B. B. S., an act to restore or recreate and dark provided the country of the countr

HSS.

H. B. 9, an act providing for the selection and summoning of grand and selfit jursen in special cases. February 13, 1865.

B. R. 78, an act to amond sentings 5, 7 and 5 of chapter 137 of the cassion have of 1877, unlasting to the principal part of 1877, unlasting to the principal part of 1877, unlasting to the part of 1877, unlasting to 1877, unlast

S. B. 207, an act entitled an act legalizing the cts of the mayor and council of the city of wellington in curbing and guttering Washing-on avenue, and other streets in said city. Febton avenue ruary 19, 19 8. B. 208,

Ruary 19, 1886.

B. B. 208, an act to suppress and prevent the printing, selling, making, advertising, giving away or exposing to view, or showing or taking subscription for, any indecent or obscene literature, prints, etchings, drawings or papers, or any article or instrument of immoral use, and prescribing a punishment therefor. February

any article or instrument or immoras use, and prescribing a punishment therefor. February 19, 1886.

8. B. 173, an act to suthorize the city of Osage City, Kan., to transfer the sinking fund to the general improvement fund, of said city. February 19, 1886.

Substitute for H. B. 233, an act to establish boards of arbitration, and defining their powers and duties. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 175, an act making appropriations for the state penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. February 19, 1886.

8. B. 9. an act in relation to railroads. February 19, 1886.

8. B. 45, an act to authorize cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms. February 18, 1886.

ary 19, 1898.

S. B. 45, an act to authorize cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms. February 19, 1896.

S. B. 56, an act making an appropriation to Frank Bacon, for his services as commissioner of Kaness at the World's International Cotton erposition at New Orleans. February 20, 1898.

S. B. 57, an act relating to appointment and employment of persons who served and have been honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States. February 19, 1896.

S. B. 17, an act authorizing counties and incorporated cities to encourage the development of the coal, natural gas and other resources of their locality by subscribing to the stock of companies organized for such purpose. February 19, 1896.

S. B. 29, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 119, of the laws of 1885, and fixing terms of court in the 16th judicial district court. February 19, 1898.

S. B. 89, an act making an appropriation for the commissioner of Labor Statistics. February 19, 1898.

S. B. 48, an act to amend sections 88 and 89 of

1886.

H. B. 225, an act providing for the enforcement of contracts made by railroad companies in consideration of municipal, county and township aid. February 19, 1885.

S. B. 74, an act to legalize certain levies and assessments of taxes of the city of Atchison. February 19 sessments of taxes of the city or Accurate 19, 1886.

S. B. 69, an act providing for the disposition of surplus taxes in the hands of county treasurers.

surplus taxes in the hands of county treasurers. February 19, 1886.
S. B. 184, an act to legalize an election held in the city of Cheney, in Sedgwick county, Kansas. February 19, 1886.
S. B. (20), an act to amend an act entitled "An act to create the 22d judicial district, to provide a judge therefor, and for holding terms of court therein," approved February 17, 1886. February 19, 1881.

therein," approved February 11, 2008

18, 185, an act to legalize a certain levy and tax imposed by the board of county commissioners of the county of Sedgwick for the year 1885.

February 19, 1886.

H. B 138, an act to establish the times of holding courts in the several counties of the 17th judicial district of the state of Kausus. February 10 1886.

dicial district of the state of Kausas, February 19, 1886.

H. B., 187, an act to amend section I and 3 of an act entitled "An act to enable cities of the second class to extend their corporate limits, and to repeal section 133 of chapter 180 of the laws of 1872," approved March 4th, 1885, and to repeal said original sections, I and 3. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 305, an act authorizing the board of county commissioners of the county of Russell, to levy annually a special tax for bridge purposes, February 29, 1886.

H. B. 128, an act to authorize the county com-

cebruary 20, 1886.

H. B. 128, an act to authorize the county com-niscioners of Chase county, state of Kansas, to mild certain bridges therein named. February 20, 18%. H. B. 305, an act to provide for the erection of a certain bridge in Graham county. February certain bridge in transam county, 1886. H. B. 287, an act to legalize tax sales of lots in

18, 1833.

H. B. 287, an act to legalize tax sales of lots in the town of Altoona, V son county, Kanses, sold for the taxes of the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1878, 1889, 1881, 1881, 1883, 1881 and 1885. February 19, 1889, 1881, 1881 and 1885. February 19, 1889, 1881, 1881 and 1885. February 19, 1889, 1881, 1881 and 1885. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 87, an act to amend chapter 91, session laws of 1885, which is amendatory of an act to amend article 2, chapter 16, laws of 1879. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 87, an act to amend chapter 91, session laws of 1885, which is amendatory of an act to amend article 2, chapter 16, laws of 1879. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 388, an act authorizing Bala township in Riley county, Kansas, to vote bonds not to exceed \$5,000 for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a county high school building in or adjacent to the city of Sevardville in said county, and stipulating the conditions upon which the proceeds thereof shall be delivered to said county. February 29, 1886.

H. B. 314, an act suplemental to an act entitled "an act to amend section 2, chapter 52, session laws of 1876, being an act in relation to railroads" of the extra session laws of 1886. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 185, an act to amend section 1 of chapter 52, session laws of 1872, entitled "an act amendatory of and supplemental to an act defining the boundaries of counties. Approved March 34, 1876, and changing and defining the boundaries of Rice county. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 30, an act to anthorize cities of the first and second class to issue bonds for the purpose of aiding railroad companies in securing and paying for lands for right of way, depot grounds and terminal facilities. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 35, an act concerning terms of court in certain districts therein named, and amendatory

H. B. 315, an act concerning term

H. B. 315, an act concerning terms of court in certain districts therein named, and amendatory of section 1, chapter 116, and section 1, chapter 118, of the session laws of 1885. February 15, 1886.

H. B. 311, an act to change and establish a line between the townships of Montana and Oswego. Labette county. February 19, 1886.

H. B. 10, an act concerning irrigation. February 18, 1886.

H. B. 237, an act to amend sections 1, 3 and 7, of an act entitled "an act to enable the county commissioners of Ford county to fund the county indebtedness," approved March 6, 1885. February 20, 1886.

THE CAPACITY FOR RISING as fast as or faster than a white man in the line of their employment. As soon

tled "an act in relation to marriage." February 20, 1896.

H. B. 320, an act to attach certain counties to certain other counties therein named for judicial purposes. February 20, 1896.

H. A. 222, an act relating to steam threshing machines, saw mills and steam trection engines and their passage on the public highway. February 20, 1896.

B. B. 222, an act to detach Greeley county from Ness county and attach said county of Greeley to Hamilton county, and to detach Wichita county from Ness county and attach the county of Wichita to Finney county, for judicial purposes. February 20, 1886.

Matter.

In the course of an article in the Overland Monthly, discussing the Chinese question, F. E. Sheldon says: Admitting, then, that the Chinese question must be one of economic and ocial policy, instead of right, the pro-Chinese advocates have their strongest position in the argument that the Chi-nese furnish the best cheap labor, and this labor has rendered possible the inauguration and successful maintenance tempted. These enterprises have furnished labor not only to the Chinese, but also to the whites, especially in the 1 of many great business enterprises, which otherwise could not have been atalso to the whites, especially in the departments of skilled labor. The work thus obtained by white men has been The Present Domain of Slavery. greater in amount and more promators in point of wages than they would have been able to obtain if these enterprises toum, last year, it was announced that the traffic in slaves had been resumed in immense scale. The been able to obtain if these enterprises had not been inaugurated; and, there fore, the Chinamen should be allowed to remain, to render further progress possible, and to further create that demand for new white labor, which would not be Gordon, which Dr. Felkin says is marked

lent in work for every dollar paid them

WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POUND in California for the whites. There is fears to admit any damaging statement lest it weaken the anti-Chinese side.

est it weaken the anti-Chinese side. It will be noticed that the argum up to this point has been a series of facts.

The remainder is deductions from these facts, and it is in these deductions that the fallacy of their application to the Chinese question appears. The deduc-tion is, that as the same influences pre-dominate in California to-day as have predominated in the past, there will be nore work and better wages in California by allowing the Chinamen unrestricted immigration, than if they are shut out and the field left open to the whites S. B. 89, an act making an appropriation for the commissioner of Labor Statistics. February 19, 1886.
S. B. 48, an act to amend sections 88 and 89 of chapter 34 of the laws of 1856, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes." February 19, 1886.
S. B. 5, an act to amend sections 2, 3 and 4 of chapter 115, session laws of 1883, being an act entitled "An act for protection of birds and to probibit hunting on certain lands without consent of owner; provioung at what season same may be shot, and prescribing punishments for the violation of this act and to repeal chapter 110 of laws of 1881." February 19, 1886.
S. B. 50, in act anthorizing Mound Valley township, Labette county, Kansus, to invest or use a certain fund as therein provided. February 19, 1886.
H. B. 225, an act providing for the enforcement. vinevards and orchards are so nu that in many parts may be heard the caution of over production in further planting. Its territory is sufficiently settled to afford such home market for its manufactures, that manufacturers can feel assured of a fair profit after paying white men's rates for their labor, and the day has gone by when the indus trial future of the state

WAS UNCERTAIN. and the industries so feeble that they

compete successfully with the east. The main proposition, however, lies in first, nearly all who came were mere la- in August, 1884. sought labor under the direction of superiors. The American was then the superior who directed their labor; but now here are thousands of Chinese proprietors and laborers in California who direct the labors of their fellows as skillfully and successfully as ever the Americans were able to do. These have entered into competition with American employers, and thus not only furnish labor for their countrymen, but force the American proprietors to employ labor of the same grade. Many Americans have refused and do refuse to give employment to the Chinese, but it is found that this practice of self denial for the common good is at the cost of fortunes, and it has no appreciable effect on Chinese immigration. It only serves to multiply Chiese proprietors, and the Chinese con-

tinue to pour in as before."

This statement gives the keynote to the situation. It shows at once that the future use of Chinese labor is not to be judged by the results of its use in the past. If the Chinese remained a peon class only, there would be little danger in allowing their unrestricted immigration. For Chinese labor, like all other labor, is governed by the law of supply and demand. And if their labor were is of court in confined to this class they would solve migration when the class became full in nies. In Cuba, its largest colony, which they could find work, and no more a process of gradual

debtedness," approved march 6, 1805. February 20, 1886.

H. B. 233, an act relating to the jurisdiction of police judges in cities of the third-class, and amendatory of section 33, chapter 60, of the laws of 1871. February 20, 1886.

H. B. 83, an act amendatory of section 8, chapter 61, general statutes of 1868, being an act enti-sis of the cry raised in California by the day and the complex of the cry raised in California by white labor will show that much more of the cry raised in California by white labor will show that much more of the cry raised in California by the complex of the cry raised in California by the complex of the cry raised in California by the complex of the cry raised in California by the cry raised in C the line of their employment. As soon it comes from the fact that Chinese are employed in place of skilled white labor than of unskilled. It is the gradual monopolization of such places as those of machine manipulators in mills, of the overseers and other better grade positions on ranches and of foremen's places

labor can be entirely dispensed with. But the fact remains that, in the boot A Thorough Discussion of an Interesting and shoe trade, the cigar and tobacco trade, in the manufacture of underwear and rough clothing, in the proprietorship and management of small vegetable gardens, and in the higher work of farms and mills, the competition of Chinese with skilled white labor has already assumed proportions too glaring to be hid. There is no reason to that this tendency to absorption of trade will diminish while the Chinese are unrestrained in their coming. On the contrary, it is useless to deny that the ra-tio of white labor that will find employuntil it is practically eliminated, or the

lent in work for every dollar paid them.

Moreover, they built railroads, cultivated orchards and vineyards and did the menial work in many large enterprises, which, besides their work, gave work to white men also. Had the cheap peon labor not been obtainable, the better sort of skilled labor.

still flourishes, only Cape Colony, Algeria and a few spots on the west coast will be a few spots on the west co

bondsmen.

The fact is gratifying that through the such overwhelming testimony in favor of these propositions, that no one should for a moment attempt to deny them as facts. That they have been denied, is probably due to that narrowness which tears to admit any densities of the leading nations, the area within which slave merchants prosper is gradually lessening. The occupation of the Turcoman man-stealer is gone since Russia set his heel upon him and freed his Parsier slaves of the leading nations, the area within which slave merchants prosper is gradually lessening. his Persian slaves, of whom 40,000 were found in the Khanate of the Khiva alone. The Shan states of Indo-China are still the hunting-ground of slave dealers, who every year carry many hundreds of cap-tives down the Mokong river into Cam-bodia, down the Monam river into Siam, and over the mountains into Annam; but the influence of England and of France is becoming paramount in these regions. English and Siamese schemes for railroads through the heart of the slave-producing countries are being favorably considered, and it is believed that in the near future the slave traffic among the 927,507. About two-thirds of the whole Shan tribes will be effectually discouraghas been the ameer of Afganistan, whose barberous raids into the beautiful valley of Kafiristan, just north of India, have threatened the Kafir nation, numbering and the spring, and just before a rain, if possible. ed. Among the greatest slave stealers raids, incited almost solely by the high market value of the nearly white female slaves, have for the past few years been severely discouraged by the Indian government, and the Kafirs now enjoy comparative immunity from the incursions of their Mohammedan oppressors. Last year's revelations, also, with regard to the horrors of the Pacific labor traffic, where hundreds of natives were torn from their homes in New Guinea and other islands to toil on the Queensland and Fiji plantations, have resulted in the imonment of some of the leading kidnappers and the sudden suspension of

their slave-stealing enterprise. Still the process of wiping out slavery and the industries so feeble that they wherever it has become a part of the and east St. Louis, for fif must have cheap labor to enable them to social fabric is very slow. It would require such a convulsion as that which uprooted slavery in our own land suddenthe fact that those advancing this argular that the Chinese will be country where it has become an institument assume that the Chinese will be country where it has become an institution. By the convention which England of new enterprises, and leave the skilled made with Egypt in 1877 the prohibilabor to their white competitors. Senation of the sale of slaves between tor Miller as early as 1880, says: "At families throughout Egypt went into between borers of the lowest order, men who only however, is said to be as yet almost a dead letter

THE DEMAND FOR NEGROES from Persia, Turkey and Arabia is still large, and it is this demand which with in the past two years has helped to revive the East African slave trade. It was the opinion of the late Sir Bartle Frere that the nations of Europe could never put an end to the African slave trade until they put an end to slavery; that, in fact, Turkey, Persia and other slave-holding countries must be made to under-stand that they would not be admitted the opposition of the most powerful na-tions, those countries which desire slaves from Africa still Ind the means of filling their markets.

Within the past ten years the number of slaves in Brazil has decreased about 300,000. There remain in bondage, however, about 1,200,000 persons, and Don Pedro II. still rules over the largest slave population in the world. Seventeen years will be required under the provisions of the new emancipation act before Brazil can be numbered among the free states, Spain is the only European the existence of slavery in its cologuese in Africa are just what Cameron sult does not bear out this appearance

boats and mail steamers
HAVE TAKEN CHAIN GANGS of black men to work on the plantations of St. Thomas and Principe. As late as last November complaint was made of the slave traffic between the Portuguese pos-sessions on the east coast, Madagascar, one-tenth of a day's work. and the Comore islands. Portugal's disgraceful record on the slave question is only one feature of the unwise and inefficient policy that has almost stifled nevelopment in every part of Africa where

her flag is recognized. That form of slavery, the coolie sys-Chinese and East Indians to Chili, Peru, the British West Indies and other regions, where they have worked for a pittance toiled under the lash and perished in multitudes, is an evil that is not yet wholly extinct. It is to the credit of our government that long ago it discountenan-ced these cruelties by making it a felony for American ships to carry coolies under I bor contracts in any part of the world. a Stanley recently described the fiend-

his destination. It is said that only one ently had no injurious effect on them, a in three of the young slaves survive who are tortured for the markets of Egypt active, considering their ages. and Turkey. Every agency that is working to destroy this terrible enemy of human life and happiness deserves the hearty co-operation of all civilized na-May success attend the new Congo state, within whose territories lie the

PARM NOTES.

By plowing early the frost will kill the cut worms and pulverize the soil. A rat-proof corn-bin may be made by lining the inside of an ordinary bin with

No. 4 wire. It is stated that 154 bushels of corn have been hauled and cribbed within eleven and one-quarter hours.

It has been determined that 8,100 pounds of corn products, including grain, cobs, and stalks, is equal in nutritive value to 9,612 pounds of hay.

Strong brine is reported to be taking the place of alcohol for preserving speci-men fruits. They keep size as well, and preserve their color better. The Burlington company that is making milk sugar from whey finds the de-

mand out-growing the supply, and has sent west for material to make the sugar At the Union stock yards during the year 1885 almost ten million animal

all kinds were received-to be exact, 9,-

number were hogs. A farmer of North Belgrade, Me., says

The Chinese mix night soil with dry argile; form it into blocks or "loaves," verize these before using, and attribute the exemption of their land from weeds The Pipestone Star reports a farmer

as saying that he can "keep one stove going" six months on the sunflower stalks produced on one acre of land. The seed produced is feed to the fowls, which pays for cultivation. The barbed-wire manufacturers have

cents per pound free on board at Chicago and east St. Louis, for fifty-ton lots, and The wages of farm hands in Switzerland, exclusive of board and lodging,

the wages of the farm hands including board and lodging, average from \$300 to \$350 a year. Diversified farming means fields grain, meadows and pasture; a kitchen tion was constantly gaining on the num-garden and orchard; a lawn with trees ber of beef-producing animals; also that

the soil fertile. The Chicago Tribnne says: It is unquestionable that the present generation is leaving the farm in large numbers and that the next will leave in still greater, and that were it not for the accretion of

increased her wheat area by over 600,000 acres beyond that of the year previous.

Mill maize should be planted in a good, rich soil, and given good cultivation. It will make a good growth, and furnish considerable green food if cut off and fed, or if allowed to stand longer it can be cut and cured for fodder. Yet it will not furnish any more feed than good Kansas orange cane which will easily ripen seed, and is that much better.

Mr. Edward M. Teall, in the Breeders' food, a greater variety in the prepare Gazette, upon feeding ensilage cattle. says: "When fed to bulls it makes them garden. sluggish and indifferent, and in the maemancipation jority of cases of service the bull fails to

ter than Portugal's nominal suppression of the evil in her colonies. The law of pasture last year for \$1.25 an acre. It 1878 is utterly ineffective. The Portu-seemed very cheap, but he thinks the re-A farmer in Norfolk county hired a calls them, "the accomplices of slave traders and kidnappers." All travellers on the Lower Congo know that slaves on the Lower Congo know that slaves are still shipped from the mainland to the Portuguese islands, and within the miles. A dozen cows make eighteen past twelve months, Portuguese gun- miles of distance covered by them all. This does not pay. The cow gets exerthe man has exercise enough in regular

> oughly wound about with the stone curbing to the well until

Gen. Grant's latest Century article, referring to the time when he was preparing for the Wilderness campaign, contains this passage: "Gen. W. F. Smith (Baldy Smith,) who had been promoted to the rank of major general shortly Miss Lou J. Waln; senior vice president, go state, within whose territories he the chief hunting grounds of Arab slave to the rank of major general shortly stealers, if only that it may fulfil that after the battle of Chattanooga on my recommendation, had not yet been confirmment of the Berlin conference which

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONNES

How the Bill Passed by the Legis

The following is the apportionments passed by the legislature. The following appared by the legislature. as pe

Linn and An Crawford. Woodson, Coffey and Coffey and Frankin.
Osage,
Douglas.
Shawnee.
Jefferson and Jackson.
Pottawatomie and Nemaha
Marshall and Washington.
Clay and Dickinson.
Riley, Davis and Wabaunse
Morris, Marion and Chase.
Lyon and Greenwood. Lyon and G Butler. Cowley. Sumper. Sedgwick. Harvey and McPherso Saline and Ottawa.
Cloud and Republic.
Jewell and Mitchell.
Smith, Phillips and Nortor
Osborne, Russell, Lincoln
Rice, Barton and Stafford.
Reno, Pratt and Kingman.
Harner. Barber. Comance

Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clark and Maade.
Ford, Edwards, Tawnee, Ness, Hodgeman, Finney, Hamilton, and the unororganized counties of Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Kiowa, Seward, Stevens and Martin.
Rush, Ellis, Rooks, Graham, Trego, Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins and Thomas, and the unorganized counties of Gove, St. John, Wallace, Sherman and Cheyenne. Harper, Barber, Coman

Our Beef Producers

Chicago Tribune. Some contemporaneous journals and have been gravely discussing the question of our future beef supply. It is predicted that in a comparatively few agreed upon an advance in price of 1 is predicted that in a comparatively few cent per pound, the rate now to be 4 years the people of the United States will not eat meat from christmas to christ-mas. It is also held that pork and mutton will constitute the limited supply of animal food they will use. At the late national convention of stockmen, Mr. Coleman, commissioner of agriculture, expressed the belief that it would not be many years before the beef supply of the United States would merely supply the demand at home, leaving none for export. Through figures taken from the census of reports it was claimed that the populaand flowers; breeding mares and milk the great grazing sections of the west cows; sheep, swine and poultry. Live were generally stocked to their full ca-stock is the groundwork and will hold pacity from the Rio Grande to the Cana-

dian border. There was an error in statement in this and an error in judgment. The wild lands of the United States are not fully stocked as to their grazing capacity. By the time they are so stocked the sowing and that were it not for the accretion of foreign agricultural labor our farms would suffer very heavily.

The wheat record for last year is as will allow double the capacity of the present wasteful system. Alfalfa will do for the plains, measurably, wha into the brotherhood of civilized nations until they abjured slavery. However this may be, it is certain that, in spite of the opposition of the most powerful nations.

The wheat record for last year is as follows: Minnesota, 34,825,000 bushels; Iowa, 30, the Mississippi. Forage crops and grain 332,000 bushels; then Dakota, 27,913, will assist swelling the animal products, and the surplus animals not capable of being fattened on their native being fattened on their native feeding grounds will be sent eastward to be fat-tened on the corn and other forage pro-

ducts of states east of the dry regi Again, the area of successful cultiva-tion is constantly being extended west, and irrigation is yet in its infancy on the plains and the valley region beyond. As density of population increases other food than meat will be more and more used, and not to human detriment. It will result in a greater diversity of of the fruits of the orchard and kitchen-

One principal reason why our beef a process of gradual emancipation is slowly reducing the number of bondsmen, although there are still over 300,000 of them, thousands of whom should, under the law, have received their freedom years ago. Spain's connivance at the existence of slavery is betgrows older, pastures, meadows and live stock are introduced. The United States may contain 200,000,000 of inhabitants before any thought of a beef-famine need be feared.

Corporal James M. Tanner, of Maine, gave the G. A. R., boys of Fort Scott a comprehensive talk the other evening in the form of a lecture, This soldier had quite an eventful history. In 1861, when volunteers, Mr. he country called for James Tanner, or as he is now known, Corporal Tanner, enlisted in the eightyseventh New York volunteers as a private. He was shortly after his regiment was pushed to the front, made a corporal. With Phil. Kearney's fighting division Charles Abbot showed us (Jefferson Charles Abbot showed us (Jefferson county Union) a bucketful of willow roots taken from the well of Charles Garrison, near the high school, at a depth of forty-one feet. The pump was so thortone feet. The pump was so thortone feet to be so badly injured that amputathe fibres as tion was necessary recovering conscious-repedged tool ness he found both legs off four inches tem, which in the past fifty years has to require the use of a sharp-edged tool transported hundreds of thousands of before it could be drawn out. About below the knees. He has since the war three bushels of the roots, none of them larger than a wheat straw, were taken out.

A large willow tree stood a few feet from own state. In 1876 he was elected comthe well, and the tap root which sent mander of the Grand Army in the depart-forth the fibres did not break through ment of New York. To his efforts alone it was erected at Bath, Steuben county, the reached a depth of thirty-six feet, which point was at the usual surface of the water. This is the most remarkable case of root-growth we have heard of. The well was dug twelve years ago. The debted for the home they now have in a Stanley recently described the fiendinhumanity or the Arab kidnappers
on the Upper Congo two years ago. Livingstone estimated that only one slave
in five from Central Africa lived to reach
in five from Central Africa lived to reach
in the most aged pairs in town, Mr. Garrison being now eighty-eight and his wife
in five from Central Africa lived to reach
in the most aged pairs in town, Mr. Garrison being now eighty-eight and his wife
about the same. The water has apparingerian age. The couple making daily use of it are one of the home they now have in
Richmond, Va. Corporal Tanner not
only suggested the idea but raised \$25,000 towards the enterprise. In 1877 he
about the same. The water has apparof Brooklyn, which office he has since they are both remarkably healthy and held through republican and democratic active, considering their ages.

Westmoreland Recorder: A Woman's sole, and to further create that demand is for new white labor, which would not be created if they were not present in the country.

It can not be denied that the Chinese have been of great service in the development of the state, and under proper conditions, the most rabid anti-Chinese man would probably be glad to have them say. The congressional committee of 1876, which inquired into the effect of Chinese labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep paon labor was indisponable to the past of the work of the state, and under proper conditions, and large populations are still then proy of many would probably be glad to have them sets that the chinese labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep poon labor was indisponable to the pool labor was indisponable to the pool labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep poon labor was indisponable to the pool labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep poon labor was indisponable to the pool labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep poon labor was indisponable to the pool labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep pool labor on the past of the pool labor on the Pacific coast, elicited operwhelming testimony as to their necessity and value in the past. Cheep pool labor was indisponable to the pool labor was indisponable to the pool labor on the past of the past of the past of the pool labor on the past of the pool labor on the past of the